

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

LAST SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 21.—Buck introduced a bill authorizing the issue of legal tenders of the United States upon gold deposits also repelling the laws taxing bank capital, and deposits and check stamp.

The Vice-President presented a letter from the secretary of the interior showing the necessity of an additional appropriation for persons during the current fiscal year, of \$183,000.

The morning hour was occupied in a discussion of private claims bills. Consideration was resumed of the bill to distribute the \$28,000,000 fund among the states.

Executive session followed.

HOUSE.

Washington, 21.—A motion to dispense with the morning hour failed, and the Speaker called committee for reports.

Wood moved that the House go into committee on the funding bill for an hour's debate.

Pending this, Robinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses shall assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on the second Wednesday in February, 1881, at 2 o'clock, and the president of the Senate shall be presiding officer; that two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected, to the two houses assembled abroad, which announcement, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered in the journals of the two houses.

The Speaker decided that the resolution presented a question of privilege, whereupon F. Wood raised the question of consideration.

Robinson thought Congress would enjoy the holidays better after doing its constitutional duty. He desired to speak on the question of consideration.

The Speaker ruled it not debatable, but Robinson notwithstanding, and amid cries of order from democrats, said this was a resolution under which the presidents were counted in up to Lincoln. Answering Townsend, of Illinois, he said he desired to antagonize every bill until constitutional duty was done.

The House, by a vote of yeas 87, nays 96, refused to consider Robinson's resolution, a strict party vote. Greenbackers, except Ladd, voted with republicans, says.

The House then went into committee on the funding bill, and voted down all attempts of Wood to limit the debate. There was an exciting opposition to the bill on the part of Weaver, Bland and Mills, who said they would oppose its passage by every parliamentary means.

Field presented the majority report of the committee on elections in the case of Holmes vs. Espy from the Ninth Congressional District, of Illinois. They grant leave to the contestants to withdraw their petitions. Ordered printed.

Weaver submitted a minority report of the same committee in the case of Boynton vs. Spring from the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts. It declares the contestant entitled to a seat.

Caldwell, from the committee on private land claims, reported back adversely the bill to ascertain the title to the tract of land known as the Rancho Pancho Grande, in California. Referred to the private calendar.

Gillette took the floor in opposition to the bill, which he declared to be in the interest of bankers and which should be entitled "A bill to prevent the payment of the public debt." He supposed it because it conflicted with the free institutions of the country and was in the interest of a few at the expense of the many—after speaking half hour Gillette yielded the remainder of his time to Weaver, who, however, expressed a desire to postpone his speech to some future day.

Mills moved that the committee rise, and F. Wood moved that the bill be read by sections, inasmuch as there was no person who desired to speak upon it.

Mills, in a somewhat excited manner, hoped the gentleman would not force the bill now.

F. Wood said he did not intend that a few men in this house, less than one twentieth would ponder, shall force me and control the time of this house. There are two ways of defeating a measure and one is by never being ready to speak and asking the House to delay action until a gentleman is ready. The gentleman from Iowa (Weaver) said he wanted the floor for one hour. If he is not ready to proceed, and the gentleman is entitled to the floor, but if nobody is ready, it is my right and duty to proceed to the consideration of the bill by sections.

Mills—The gentleman need not lecture me about rights of which I may avail myself, and he need not permit his zeal to serve the syndicate and bankers of Wall street to lead him so far as to force a member on this floor, who is asking for grace and deliberate consideration of a great question, a question which involves nothing less than condemning to slavery the generation after us, in order to satisfy the greedy greed of the people the gentleman represents in Wall street. I stand to resist and I tell the gentleman, when he says a few men shall not control the house that he shall not control it.

F. Wood in reply said—I doubt whether anything I may have said could be construed by the gentleman into any intent of personal insult to him. I had indeed served on me to-day by the leaders of the small party that error parliamentary strategy and right they should possibly command they would exercise to prevent the passage of the funding bill.

Weaver—And I renew this declaration.

F. Wood—The gentleman assumes that position publicly and openly and on their backs rests the responsibility. Weaver—We can bear it.

Bland said there was barely a quorum present. It was not proper to consider any important measure of this kind with such a small House.

F. Wood said he was ready to let the debate run on. He had acquiesced in the desire of the House this morning to regard that, but he was unwilling to be adjourned from day to day to give the gentleman opportunity to prepare speeches.

Randall said there was no measure more important, and he did not believe there was any member that really desired to prevent, at this session, legislation on the subject. Congress must legislate, and it would legislate. The House was not bound to wait for a gentleman who desired to speak by the hour; it was their duty to be here and to avail themselves of their privilege; if not, it was their own fault, and public business should not be delayed. He thought

it desirable that the House should proceed to consider the bill under the five minute rule.

Weaver made a humorous speech, arraigning the democratic party for inconsistency on the financial question, and stating that that party, in its state and national platform, occupied every four years on the ground where the republicans had occupied the four years before. He was frequently interrupted by Reagan, Warner, Finley, Bland and others, and his replies to them were received with laughter on the republican side.

Reagan defended the democratic party from the charge of inconsistency, and retorted that charge on Weaver and the greenback party.

Bland inquired for what presidential candidate Weaver had voted in 1876?

Weaver—For Rutherford B. Hayes, and I am sorry for it.

At this point a rather lengthy and humorous spat took place between Weaver, Bland and others.

Sparks got the floor and alluded to a circumstance that had occurred during the interruptions between Weaver, Bland and others, in which Weaver had used an offensive term to him—that he was crazy. He went on, in a good-natured manner, to excuse the offensive remark, as arising from a misunderstanding on Weaver's part of what he (Sparks) had said to call it out.

Weaver replied in the same pleasant, good-natured tone, declining to take offense at what Sparks had said, and intimating that no one could venture to insult him intentionally, by ascribing falsehood to him, without feeling the force of his (Weaver's) right arm. (Laughter and uproar.)

Sparks, on hearing the latter remark, changed his tone from one of pleasantry to one of anger, and said "If sparks, we conclude, the result of his arm. The reach of his arm would affect one as little as it affected the last presidential election."

Weaver—(Still in jocular tone) Well, that was sufficient. Does not the gentleman see that he ought never to open his mouth at all when he is excited? Never; never. He can do so. In the temper I am in now he can do so—I would not hurt a hair of his head. (Laughter) His apology was ample and I accept it; but I caution him against the further use of the term "falsehood," or "lie." That, in Kentucky, is regarded, I believe, as equivalent to a "kick" or a "blow." Even if I were not as large as a mouse, I would assail any man who would apply such a term to me offensively. The gentleman has alluded to my weight, but I warn him that my fighting weight is 185 pounds. (Shouts of laughter.)

Sparks—Does the gentleman say that I used the word "falsehood"?

Weaver—So I understood.

Sparks—Oh, no; your's was certainly the first offensive word.

Weaver, (still good humoredly)—We are all right now.

Sparks—You misunderstood me. I say that you were stating what was not true and you were wanting in the qualities of a gentleman in your failing to remedy it. (Excitement and confusion.) That was all there was of it, but it was developed at the last election that you wanted those qualities.

Weaver (now thoroughly angered and excited)—I denounce the gentleman personally as a liar on the floor of the House.

Sparks (equally excited)—You are a scoundrel and a villain.

Weaver, thereupon, amid great uproar, left the chamber where he was standing and advanced menacingly towards Sparks, who in his turn moved toward Weaver, but both were immediately surrounded by members, who prevented their getting into close quarters, and made them get on their coats, which each was in the act of taking off as he advanced into the area. Of course, the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries, but the Speaker took the chair and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was nothing particular to be done by that official, as the combatants had been removed by their respective friends, and there was no danger of their assaulting each other. After the disorder had subsided, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Two Canals.

New York, 21.—A Times' editorial on the two canal prospects states that the chances of the incorporation of the Nicaragua prospect give promise of financial support and vigorous action, and there are assurances that the necessary capital is already pledged.

One thing is tolerably certain, if the Nicaragua canal is built it will be by American capital. It is to be hoped, too, that it will be in all respects a legitimate commercial enterprise, free from all specious or intricate, political or financial, and all necessity for such devices as a heavy advance to the promoters out of subscriptions of shareholders, special sources of shares, and the payment of interest on the capital during construction.

Mills—The gentleman need not lecture me about rights of which I may avail myself, and he need not permit his zeal to serve the syndicate and bankers of Wall street to lead him so far as to force a member on this floor, who is asking for grace and deliberate consideration of a great question, a question which involves nothing less than condemning to slavery the generation after us, in order to satisfy the greedy greed of the people the gentleman represents in Wall street. I stand to resist and I tell the gentleman, when he says a few men shall not control the house that he shall not control it.

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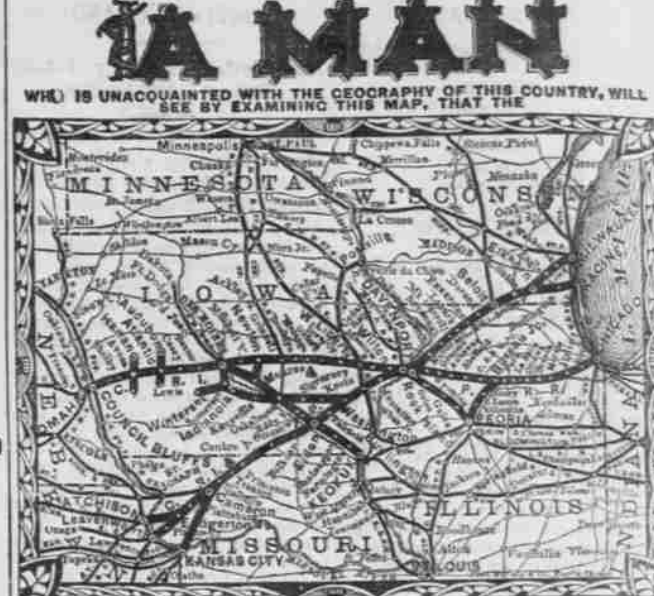
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